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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 61. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,606

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The U. S. Supreme Court sustains the validity of the North Carolina fertilizer tax law. —— An important military movement on Santiago, Cuba, is under way. —— An expedition of four hundred men, with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, on the steamer Florida, landed on the coast of Cuba Thursday, without opposition, and were met by a body of insurgents 1,500 strong. —— A Spanish barque, with coal, from Rio bound to Porto Rico, captured by one of the American cruisers. —— The cruiser St. Paul has cut the cable off Santiago de Cuba. —— Telegrams from Havana via Cape Haytien report an engagement between Schley's squadron and the forts and Spanish ships at Santiago de Cuba yesterday afternoon, but authorities in Washington discredit the report. —— The Moody & Brewster Company, Atlanta, Ga., failed; liabilities about $350,000, assets about $100,000; G. S. Brewster, a member of the firm, has left Atlanta. —— A telegram from Port-au-Prince says Admiral Sampson's fleet of fourteen ships bombarded the harbor of Santiago de Cuba; the town escaped damage. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 1½@2 per cent., the last loan being at 2 per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6 9 16c; flour quiet and weaker; wheat—spot weak, No. 2 red nominal; corn—spot firm, No. 2 39½c; rosin steady—strained, common to good, $1.42½@1.45; spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 70 deg.; 8 P.M., 71 deg.; maximum, 80 deg.; minimum, 67 deg.; mean, 74 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .16; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.51 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3.5 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Extremely high temperatures prevailed yesterday throughout the cotton region, many stations reporting 100 degrees or over. East of the Mississippi river moderate showers occurred. The weather is clear this morning in all directions.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure has fallen in the States of the Upper Mississippi valley and Lake regions and risen in the Middle Atlantic coast States. It is highest in the Ohio valley and Lower Lake sections. The weather is generally cloudy in the West and Northwest, and continued rain is reported in the Upper Lake region. Elsewhere fair and warmer weather prevails, except in the Middle and South Atlantic coast States, where it is ten to twelve degrees colder since last evening. Moderate showers are reported in the Upper Mississippi valley, and a heavy thunder storm, with 1.22 inches of rainfall has occurred at Galveston, Texas, during the past twelve hours. The temperature ranged up in the nineties throughout the interior during the day.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair weather; winds becoming easterly.

Port Almanac---June 1.

Sun Rises	4.44 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.11 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 26 M.
High Water at Southport	4.18 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	6.48 A. M.

An Indiana paper notes the enlistment of a man with a wife and ten children. At that rate it should not take long to fill that State's quota.

A recent photograph of the heavens shows 60,000,000 stars. But that isn't half as many as Blanco will see when our fellows get to popping at him.

John Jacob Astor's offer of a battery fully equipped and ready for service has been accepted by the Government. It will cost him between $50,000 and $75,000.

Don Carlos is said to be worth $30,000,000. If he wants to get a grip on Spain he should buy a lot of her bonds, and get the sheriff to foreclose when they become due.

It is hard to cure an old dog of tricks. It is said the John Sherman is fixing his wires to run for Congress again in the district which he represented thirty years ago.

A son of the late Brigham Young, of Utah, has achieved distinction in London. He has failed for $1,669,410, and he did have as many wives either to buy things for as his father had.

The avengers are coming, and Nemesis is on her trail. A few days ago we noted that a young Hebrew had just enlisted in New York because he wanted to get a whack at the Spaniards for expelling his people from Spain about 300 years ago, and now we have a Dutch Count coming to this country to enlist because he wants to get even with Spain for her meanness to Holland in the thirty years war waged against her by Spain.

John P. Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat, has offered, if the government will furnish the transportation, to take his boat to Santiago harbor and with a crew of his own go in and destroy or cripple Cervera's fleet. He has been invited to come to Washington and talk it over with the war managers. They ought to give Holland a chance.

A Philadelphia Matrimonial agency woman has sued a modest man for whom she secured a wife, for the balance of her stipend, but the modest man pleads in offset that she buncoed him for his newly acquired wife isn't as rich as she was represented to be. Two frauds collided here.

The war is giving Boston beans a boost and the price is going up. This will be rough on Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted—Volunteers.
Seacoast Road Schedule.
Sneed Co.—Space reserved.
Str. Wilmington—Schedule.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Ed, Overbaugh, of Fayetteville, was here yesterday.

—Mrs. C. D. Bell returned yesterday from a visit to Rocky Point.

— Mr. G. W. Linder and family have moved to Carolina Beach for the season.

— Mr. T. W. Emerson and family have moved down to Wrightsville Beach.

— Mr. J. A. Springer and family have moved to Wrightsville Beach for the summer.

— Mr. J. Edwin Bunting returned last evening from Horner's School, by way of Fayetteville.

— Mrs. W. M. Glover, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening to visit friends.

— Mrs. C. L. Haywood and little daughter left yesterday morning for Durham to visit relatives.

— Miss Julia Dismukes, who left yesterday for Chapel Hill, will return here in about a week. Her friends will be glad to know this.

— Miss Isabella Shackford, of Bedford City, who has spent some time here, the guest of relatives, leaves for her home this morning.

— Mrs. A. J. Flanner, of Clinton, who for the past few weeks has been visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Alderman, returned home yesterday.

— Brooke Empie, Esq., returned yesterday from Chapel Hill. He is a full fledged lawyer now and the STAR predicts that he will be a successful one.

— Mr. George White has gone to New York city to work under his brother Mr. R. W. White, who is connected with the Union Railway Company.

— Mrs. Julian Baker, Mrs. Williams, Mr. C. R. Alley, of Tarboro, delegates to the King's Daughters' Convention, returned home yesterday.

— Misses Jane Meares, Sophia Campbell, Julia Dismukes and Eliza Bellamy left yesterday morning for Chapel Hill to attend the University commencement.

— Mrs. J. H. Bell, of Tarboro, and Miss Lovie Lee Jones, of Chapel Hill, who were guests of Mrs. S. H. Burtt during the King's Daughters' Convention, left yesterday for their homes.

— Rev. Dr. Robert Strange left yesterday for Durham, where he will visit Col. Benehan Cameron. Dr. Strange has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Trenton High School June 14th.

ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL.

Thirteenth Annual Commencement—An Entertainment by the Pupils.

The thirteenth annual commencement of St. Thomas' school was fittingly celebrated last night by the admirable presentation of the drama, "The Witch of Rosenburg," by pupils. There were also a number of features, other than the drama, which combined to form a most enjoyable programme.

The programme was opened with a recitation, "Welcome."

Then followed the excellent presentation of the drama, during which the deportment of the many pupils who participated bore abundant testimony to the careful training they have received.

"The Witch of Rosenbury" is a drama in three acts by Cardinal Wiseman. Each act was well presented and heartily received.

Other features of the programme were "A Dream in Fairyland," and a recitation and chorus, "I Want to Be a Man."

An admission fee was charged and a neat sum realized for the Sisters' orphans. The children also donated their premiums.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Rev. Dr. A. G. Voigt and his family will arrive in the city to day to make their home here.

— The W. L. I. were out for weekly drill last night. The Naval Reserves will begin drills next Tuesday night.

— Mr. Clarence D. Maffitt displays new and handsome American and Cuban colors on the front of his place on Water street.

— Don't forget the Wilmington boys on the *Nantucket* and at Raleigh. Something good to eat is what they need more than anything else.

— Yesterday Henry Nixon, colored, was tried before Justice Fowler for abandonment of his wife, Mary Nixon. The case was discharged.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— Note advertisement of the Sneed Company in this issue of the STAR. They promise to fill their space with announcements interesting to the public.

— The STAR learns that Capt. C. B. T. Moore is to be detached from the monitor *Nantucket* and placed in command of the naval station at Port Royal.

— Beginning to-day the firemen will get a week's holiday. One man from each company will be relieved for every successive week until every man has had his turn.

— Beginning Sunday the steamer *Wilmington* will make two trips to Carolina Beach instead of one as previously this season. See schedule for hours of leaving city and beach.

— Capt. W. E. Craighill came up from Southport yesterday on the *General Thom*. The *Thom* will come up again for slight repairs to her boiler. These will be made by Mr. Chas. M. Whitlock.

— The new tiling on the floor of the entrance to The Orton cafe and barber shop has been completed and is quite handsome. The work was done under the direction of Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Bro.

— Capt. E. D. Williams, of the *Marion*, will contribute to the Confederate Museum a valuable collection of minnie balls and pieces of bombshell, together with an old-fashioned dirk found at Fort Fisher.

— Mr. W. A. French, Jr., President of Sedgeley Hall Club, informs the members that they have been invited to participate in the Carolina Club frolic to-morrow night, and that of the Atlantic Yacht Club Friday night.

— One of the smartest things yet done by the Board of Strategy was the organization of the Lacret expedition which was successfully landed in Cuba last Thursday. An interesting account of it appears in the STAR this morning.

— The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., have issued a very neat little map, showing on one side the island of Cuba and Havana harbor and on the other the whole world. The STAR is indebted for a copy to the Wilmington agents, Messrs. Willard & Giles, through Mr. Eugene Beery.

A Colored Swindler.

A colored man, giving his name as Alexander Simpson, worked a slick game on Jos. Fonville, also colored, yesterday, and relieved him of four dollars. He asked Fonville if he didn't want work, and upon receiving an affirmative reply told him that he could get him a place as flagman, but that he would need six dollars to buy a flagman's suit. Of this amount he had only two dollars; Fonville would have to furnish the balance. This Fonville agreed to do, and the two went out in the country, where Fonville secured the necessary amount. They returned to the city and Simpson took the money, telling his victim to wait for him until he could go and get the suit. He never came back, of course, and all that Fonville could do was to report his misfortune to the authorities.

Funeral Yesterday Morning.

The funeral of the late Arthur C. Haar, who died early Monday morning, took place yesterday at 9.30 A. M. from the residence, corner of Fourth and Nun streets, thence to St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim. An opening anthem, "Come Unto Me," and the hymns, "Nearer My Good to Thee" and "Come Ye Disconsolate," were rendered by a choir composed of Misses Annie Adrian, Mamie Steljes, and Messrs. Will Rehder and E. Schulken. The remains were laid to rest in Oakdale under a mound covered with beautiful floral offerings. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Willie Ortmann, Carl Rehder, Charles Schulken and Jno. Doscher, Jr.

Ticket Agents Exchange Places.

Mr. W. Steele, who for several months has been ticket agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, will go to Richmond to-night to become assistant ticket agent for the same system, replacing Mr. J. D. Edwards, who comes back to Wilmington as ticket agent.

— Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Pullen, of Rocky Point, arrived in the city yesterday and will make this city their home.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

COL. FOSTER'S BOARD MEETS.

A Special Session Held Yesterday Afternoon—Only Routine Business Was Transacted.

There was a special meeting of the Foster Board of County Commissioners yesterday evening. Only business of a routine character was transacted. The three members, Col. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon, were present.

The purchase of a 600 pound platform scales, for $8, to be used at the City Hopital, was approved. Col. Foster reported that all the hallways and rooms at the County Home have been whitewashed.

The six months contract for furnishing supplies for the County Home expires June 1st and it was decided to, at least for a time, buy supplies wherever the best interest of the county could be best advanced without contract.

Mr. Dempsey was instructed to secure bids for painting the iron bridge across Smith's creek and the fence around the court house and report these to the next meeting. Col. Foster reported that the work of painting the roof of the court house and other buildings ordered by the Commissioners will be completed within the next few days. He was instructed to have blank books printed for the use of the white and colored associated charities.

On motion of Mr. Dempsey they decided to in future give all county advertising to one morning and one evening paper, those having the largest circulation. The Board adjourned about 8 o'clock, subject to the call of the chairman.

CONDUCTORS ADVENTURE.

Capt. J. C. Slocumb's Encounter With a Negro Desperado on the W. & N. Railroad.

Capt. J. C. Slocumb, conductor on the local freight train on the Wilmington & Newbern Railroad, tells an exciting story of an adventure he had last Monday with a drunken and dangerous colored man. The darkey whose name Capt. Slocumb did not learn but who is supposed to be an escaped convict, got on at Holly Ridge and paid his fare to Dixon. He was exceedingly boisterous and the conductor, on account of the presence of some ladies in the car, was obliged to rebuke him. Some words passed and the negro drew a pistol pointing it full in the conductor's face. Capt. Slocumb, who was altogether unarmed, thought discretion to be the better part of valor and talked his man out of the notion of shooting. He got him quieted down somewhat until the train reached Dixon when the darkey kicked up another row. This time he attacked Thomas Staten, the colored "shantyman," and with a big oath, fired squarely in Staten's face. Staten showed plenty of spirit and sailed into his man, seizing the pistol and gave him several sharp raps over the head with it. Capt. Slocumb and the porter then disarmed the negro, taking two 38 revolvers from his pockets, and ordered him to take to the woods. The negro, somewhat sobered by the rough treatment he had received, said "Excuse me gentlemen" and moved off. Staten was slightly wounded in the cheek in the encounter. If his assailant's aim had been better, Staten might not have been left to tell the story.

Grace Epworth League.

Grace Epworth League last night gave an enjoyable reception in honor of the membership and friends of Grace M. E. Church. The lecture room of the church was used. Through the efforts of special committees the room had been prettily decorated with palms, ferns and other potted plants, besides vases of cut flowers. Everything possible was done for the comfort of their guests. Mrs. C. C. Covington and Miss Wheeler were in charge of the event, having been ably assisted by other members of the League. The event was in progress from 8.30 to 11 o'clock.

Call for Volunteers.

Messrs. W. N. Harriss and E. A. McKoy are meeting with encouraging success in recruiting for the new company. Between 30 and 40 men have enlisted so far and it is probable that the company will reach the required number within three days. This is an excellent chance for those who want to go to the war. See ad. in another column asking volunteers to apply at office of Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

It Was Her Tenth Birthday.

Yesterday afternoon from 5 to 7 o'clock Miss Agnes McQueen accorded a company of her young friends most delightful entertainment at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McQueen, on South Front street. The event was in honor of her tenth birthday. The goodly company of boys and girls who shared little Miss McQueen's hospitality spent a delightful afternoon and vote her a most charming hostess.

The Sneak Thief Again.

Last night while Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sholar were out spending the evening some sneak thief slipped into their residence, on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, and stole a quantity of jewelry. Among the articles taken was a watch. They think the theft was committed about 9 o'clock. The matter was reported to the police, but there is no clue as to the guilty party.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Meeting of United Circle—Resolutions of Thanks Voted for Assistance in Entertaining the State Convention.

The annual meeting of the United Circle of The King's Daughters and Sons, of Wilmington, was held yesterday at 10 A. M. in Anniversary Hall of the First Presbyterian church. All the circles were well represented and quite a satisfactory meeting was held. Miss Serena Chadbourn, as president of the United Circle, presided and Mrs. S. H. Burtt as usual served most acceptably as secretary.

The special committees appointed several weeks ago for the purpose of preparing for and entertaining the State convention reported their task completed (as all know, so admirably) and were discharged with the hearty thanks of the Circle.

The annual reports of the various Circles were presented to the meeting, but as they had been previously read before the State convention, they were not read yesterday, but simply accepted and ordered recorded.

The thanks of the United Circle were voted Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis for her invaluable assistance in conducting the business of the convention, and Mrs. Burtt, as secretary, was instructed to notify Mrs. Davis of their action. The thanks of the Circle were also voted the press of the city for service rendered in reporting the recent convention.

There was also a resolution thanking the ladies of the city who so kindly furnished cut and potted flowers for decorating the convention hall and other apartments used during the sessions of the convention. There were also thanks voted the trustees of the First Presbyterian and First Baptist churches for the use of their houses of worship for convention purposes.

The president urged that individual King's Daughters not now connected with a circle form themselves into new circles at once. The formation of an Ambulance Circle was suggested and strongly advocated. Several physicians had been consulted in regard to such a movement and heartily endorsed it. However, no action was taken.

The annual election of officers for the United Circle resulted in the unanimous re-election of all the old officers.

CAROLINA YACHT CLUB.

Arrangements Perfected for the Frolic To-morrow Night.

A meeting of the governing board of the Carolina Yacht Club was held yesterday, and all the arrangements for the frolic to-morrow night were perfected. There will be a late train to the beach, and dancing, with the usual, festivities, will be had. It was decided to extend an invitation to the members of the Atlantic and Sedgeley Hall Clubs. Everything points to a delightful evening.

The Atlantic Yacht Club will have its formal opening for the season Friday night. The club, under its new name, will give the same successful functions as have characterized it under the old name. It, too, has extended an invitation to the members of the other clubs.

THEIR CRYSTAL WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mohr Celebrate the 15th Anniversary of Their Marriage.

Monday night was an exceedingly pleasant one to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mohr, Ninth and Mulberry streets, for it was the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage and in celebration of their crystal wedding, they surrounded themselves with fond friends and spent the evening in mirth and merriment. On May 30, 1883, Mr. Mohr and Miss Sophia Konig formed a union for life and such has been their power for winning friends, that on the celebration of their crystal wedding their home was thronged with people and there was a profusion of handsome presents, not to speak of the hearty congratulations that were showered upon the bride and groom. At ten o'clock an elegant repast was served and toasts in keeping with the occasion were made.

Home on a Furlough.

The man who was received most cordially of all the visitors to the city yesterday was Corporal Champ McD. Davis, of Company K, Second Regiment, North Carolina volunteers. Everybody crowded around him and plied him with questions. The corporal is literally as "brown as a berry," and says he has learned to enjoy camp life immensely. He brings encouraging news about all the boys in camp, and says they are getting used to the food, which, by the way, is much better than it was at first. He says the men are patiently waiting for their new uniforms. Corporal Davis is home on only a short furlough, and will leave for Raleigh to-night.

Brooklyn Baptist Church.

The revival services at Brooklyn Baptist Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Kramer, continue with great interest. An excellent sermon was preached to a large congregation last night on "Home Religion," and great interest was manifested. There will be preaching again to-night.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

A $200 FORFEITURE.

Suits Instituted Against F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and J. Nixon Before Justices Fowler and Bunting.

Yesterday afternoon suits were instituted in two magistrates' courts against F. W. Foster, F. J. Dempsey and Jordan Nixon, demanding the forfeiture of a penalty of $200 each for violation of section 1870 of the Code by holding two offices—County Commissioners and Board of Education. The section provides that if any person shall presume to hold two offices or places of trust or profit he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $200 to any person who may sue for it.

One of the suits was instituted in Justice John J. Fowler's Court, and the other before Justice R. H. Bunting. The complainant in the suit before Justice Fowler is Mr. Jordan Branch, and his attorney is Col. T. W. Strange. The complainant in the suit before Justice Bunting is Mr. Nicholas Morris. His attorney is S. M. Empie, Esq. Messrs. Bellamy & Bellamy represent the Commissioners. It is a question as to which court will have the right of trial. The suit in Fowler's Court was the first instituted, but the papers from Bunting's Court were served first. The suit in Fowler's Court is instituted in the name of the State in behalf of Jordan Branch and the suit in Fowler's Court simply in the name of Morris without reference to the State. A question of law arises as to which was the proper way of instituting proceedings. The case in Bunting's Court will be called for a hearing at 9.30 A. M. to-day. The hour for the hearing in Fowler's Court has not been made public.

LIFE ON THE NANTUCKET.

Hard Work for the Boys Loading Shell and Solid Shot.

A private letter from one of the Wilmington boys on the *Nantucket*, after returning thanks for articles of food sent from here, says:

"This service is a new life to us; but we have learned a lesson—a lesson that will tame our future lives. We have about finished loading ammunition and unloading ballast. It is hard work, the shells weighing 395 pounds and the solid shot 410 pounds each. All hands are glad it is Sunday, as we are in need of rest. We have been expecting the cruiser *Cincinnati* here this week, but she has not yet arrived. The Beaufort Reserves had gun practice yesterday afternoon."

Charged With Embezzlement.

Norfolk *Landmark*, *31st:* In the Police Court yesterday Paul Wierse, a German, was arraigned upon a charge of embezzlement. As stated in The *Landmark* Sunday Wierse was arrested here at the instance of B. F. Keith & Co., of Wilmington, N. C., by whom he was employed as bookkeeper. The amount Wierse is charged with stealing from Keith & Co. is about $1000. Wierse, accompanied by a woman named Bessie McLean, arrived here Friday evening and stopped at a boarding house in East Main street.

Justice Tomlin remanded the prisoner to jail to await the action of the North Carolina authorities. It is thought an officer will arrive here to-day with requisition papers.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Col. Burgwyn's Efforts to Secure Equipments—Pay Rolls Prepared.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Col. Burgwyn telegraphs from Washington that he called at the War Department and was encouraged to believe that the Second Regiment will get equipments. Musical instruments have already been granted.

A muster of the battalions was had to-day. The pay rolls will be sent to Washington to-morrow. The boys will probably receive their first month's pay between the 15th and 20th of June.

Jno. H. Gore, Jr., has been given ranking position among the sergeant majors. He is assigned to the First battalion, which is the most desirable.

The Misses McMillan's Boat Party.

A delightful boat party was tendered a company of friends by the Misses McMillan yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, through the courtesy of Captain Williams, of the *Marion*. There were about fifteen guests, the party having been especially in honor of the Misses McMillan's guest, Miss Jessie Worth, of New Jersey. Other guests of honor were Miss Alice Clark, of New Jersey, and Miss Marion Mallett, of Fayetteville, who are visiting in the city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted, Volunteers

To Join New Company

Now forming to enter United States service. Applicants will please call as soon as possible at office of
je 1 1t GEO. HARRISS, SON & CO.

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.30 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT, Superintendent. my 31 tf

SPRING FELT HATS?

STRAW HATS

That will become you and make you comfortable and stylish? Then go to
HAMME, THE HATTER,
my 29 tf 26 North Front street.

PRUDENT ADVERTISERS SHOULD NOTE THESE FACTS.

THE MORNING STAR
IS THE
OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

AND NEVER SINCE ITS FIRST ISSUE HAS THERE BEEN ANY CHANGE OF NAME, PROPRIETORSHIP OR EDITORIAL MANAGEMENT.

IT HAS A MUCH LARGER REGULAR, BONA FIDE CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN WILMINGTON.

For rates and sample copies, address
WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

This Space Reserved
FOR OUR EXCLUSIVE USE.
WATCH IT
FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT WILL INTEREST YOU.
The Sneed Company,
je 1 tf Southeast Corner Second and Market streets.

KAINIT!
KAINIT!!
Only a Small Lot Left That We Are Offering at
Cost for Cash.
ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
my 15 tf Nos. 5 & 7 South Water street.

Musicale by the Wilmington Musical Association,
AT Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.
Wednesday Night, June 1st, 1898,
AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.
(Partial Benefit)
WORTH BAGLEY MONUMENT FUND.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
my 29 3t su tu we

A SAVORY ODOR FROM A ROAST OF BEEF
from our prime, rich and juicy ribs, porterhouse or sirloin, that would almost call Lucullus back to life, arises when it is taken from the oven. There is nothing more tempting than a fine, juicy roast of beef, or thick, tender steak, when we cut it and prepare it for your table.
I. B. RHODES.
my 27 tf

Blue Ridge Springs
The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty-six consecutive seasons under the management of
PHIL. F. BROWN.
my 22 2m

Ed. Guyon and Wm. C. Moore
May hereafter be found at the Barber Shop of the undersigned, where they are prepared to do all work in their line in a first class manner.
Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT, Barber,
my 8 tf 11 South Front St.

D. O'CONNOR.
Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLings for rent.
Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

NEW STOCK.
THE WILMINGTON HOMESTEAD AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Will on June 11th Start Its THIRTEENTH Series of Stock.
Those desiring to secure Stock in this new Series should do so before that date by applying to any Officer or Director of the Association.
J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. McQUEEN, Vice Pres't.
G. D. PARSLEY,
L. S. BELDEN,
T. O. BUNTING,
C. W. POLVOGT,
WM. GOODMAN,
J. H. HARDIN,
N. M. McEACHERN,
O. M. FULLYAW,
C. C. BROWN, Sec'y and Treas. my 31 1w

YOU CAN SELL
Renown Cigars.
Cuban Blossom Cigars.
Topical Twist Head Cigars.
Finest Long Havana Filler—equal to Ten Cent Goods—name is good, quality best and price right; made by Powell Smith Co., New York. Obtain from only
Vollers & Hashagen,
Commission Merchants, for sale of
Dry Salt Ribs.
Dry Salt Plates.
Dry Salt Bellies.
Leaf and Compound Lard.
Canned Meats.
Corn, Oats, Hay.
Our trade is constantly increasing, due to low prices and strict watchfulness of the buyer's interest. Guarantee satisfaction.
my 29 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

We Have a Small Lot of
Crockery
On hand, consisting chiefly of PLATES and CUPS and SAUCERS which we are desirous of moving to make room for other goods, and in order to do this we offer in lots to suit at a discount of 25 per cent. Don't wait until it is all gone before you call.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 357. Fourth Street Bridge.
my 31 tf

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT.

SCHEDULE.
On and after May 26th the Steamer Wilmington will leave for Carolina Beach and Southport at 9.30 A. M. Leave for Beach only at 3 P. M.
Leave Southport at 12.15 P. M. and Beach at 1.15 and 6.00 P. M.
Sundays—Boat leaves Wilmington at 10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. and Beach at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Third District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

When what are called our shipping laws were enacted the intention was good and perhaps they may in a measure, at least, have accomplished what they were intended for, but the day has long passed since they have rendered any service, and still they stand upon the statute books not merely as a relict of state legislation but as an absolute nuisance, and a very costly nuisance. The original intention of those laws was to encourage home ship-building, when the Republic was young and had no ships or shipyards and felt the need of both, and American capitalists were discouraged from going abroad to buy their ships, because they were denied the privelege of sailing their foreign-built ships under the American flag. The effect of this was to give the American ship-builder the preference, and the ship-building industry grew, for in the days of wooden ships American shipyards could compete with foreign shipyards and could build better ships.

But when the day of iron ships and high tariff came, the wooden ship passed away, the iron steamer took the place of the wooden sailer and of the wooden steamer, too, and the ship building industry for ocean service passed away and went into the hands of the foreign shipbuilder who not only had cheaper labor but had no high tariffs to contend against. The result was that our ocean carriers disappeared from the seas, their places were taken by foreign ships owned by foreigners, and our once imposing merchant marine dwindled down to almost nothing, all that was left of it being some ordinary sailing ships, and a few subsidized steamers. This for a nation which forty years ago ranked as the second maritime nation on the earth and was rapidly moving to the first place.

This ought to have been object lesson enough to have secured the repeal of those antiquated and ruinous laws, but it wasn't. They were kept on the statute books in the interest of the builders of our lake vessels and coasting ships, who hold an absolute monopoly in their business without fear of foreign competition while those laws are in existence. If they were repealed, then perhaps the builders of our lake vessels and coasters might have to come down in their prices. And if they did the ship sailors would gain by it and they would not be the losers, for with cheaper ships there would be more built, and they can, or could with free raw materials, easily compete with foreign shipbuilders. It has been demonstrated that American ship-builders can build as fine ships as can be built by the builders of any nation as has been shown in the sister ships St. Paul and St. Louis, and in some of the best coasters built; and the fact that both Japan and Russia are having warships built here is another proof that our builders can, in the estimation of other nations, do the best work and compete successfully with others in the price.

For the past ten or fifteen years efforts have been made from time to time in Congress to secure the repeal of these laws and permit Americans who wished to own ships to buy where they could buy to the best advantage and have their ships entered under American registry, but although these efforts were supported by formidable array of argument and unanswerable figures there was always Republican opposition enough to defeat them and keep the stupid and injurious old laws on the statute books, where they have stood for over three-quarters of a century.

Recently we have had another object lesson which has impressed itself even on some of the Republican statesmen. We are now in a war which will be fought upon the sea or upon islands that must be reached by ships. There are 15,000 men to go from the Pacific ports to reinforce Admiral Dewey at Manila. A few thousand have gone, and the departure of the others has been delayed for want of a sufficient number of transports to carry them. We haven't ships of our own available, and we can't use foreign ships without buying the ships and raising our own flag over them. If these unreasonable old shipping laws were not in the way we would have ships enough carrying the American flag to furnish the Government all the transports it needed, and all the vessels it needed to convert into auxiliary war vessels, and there would be no delay in embarking men for any point to which it might be necessary. Reinforcements might have been with Admiral Dewey before this and the Stars and Stripes been flying over Manila and other leading cities in the Philippines. The men necessary to take and hold Porto Rico could be hurried there and thus this war be brought to a speedy close. In this forced delay when dispatch may be of vital importance we are paying more of the penalty for keeping these old statutes alive. There is a bill now before Congress providing for their repeal to help us in this emergency. If they be repealed and stay repealed, the country will be that much the gainer by this war.

MINOR MENTION.

It is impossible to form an opinion as to the much talked of invasion of Cuba because the dispatches of one day conflict with the dispatches of another, and even the dispatches of the same day conflict with each other. Possibly this may be intentional, the purpose being to confuse the enemy, while the war planners may be agreed on a movement entirely different frome those given to the public. But with Cervera's fleet locked up in Santiago there is little to prevent a movement upon Cuba with such forces as are equipped and ready for the movement. While it is doubtless desirable to end the war as quickly as possible, it might be asked where is the need of sending large bodies of troops into the island now when we have it practically in our own grasp and at our mercy. If the plan is to lay siege to Havana and drive Blanco out without waiting for the slower process of starvation, then a large force may be necessary and should be sent, for if he has even the minimum number of men he is said to have—that is 65,000—behind fortifications it will take a large force to dislodge him. His forces are placed all the way from 65,000 to 140,000, and by some higher, but if the starving process be resorted to the more men he has the worse it will be for him. If lines of communication have been formed with the Cuban armies, as stated, and they have been supplied with arms and munitions of war, as stated, and they are as strong and effective, as stated, then it seems to us that a comparatively small number of our soldiers would be sufficient to enable them to cut the lines of railroad communicating with Havana and thus materially expedite the starving process. The longer process of starving out might cost some more money, but it would save lives, and be as sure in the end. Taking this view of it it wouldn't surprise us if the first movement in force were made on Porto Rico, instead of Cuba, for that could be more easily taken, and then Spain's backbone would be broken, and Havana would just naturally tumble.

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As the South is the cotton-growing section of the United States, so it should also be the great wool-growing section; for the same reasons that make it the cotton-growing section exist to make it the wool-growing section. Climatic conditions necessarily confine cotton-culture to limited areas, and while wool may be grown everywhere it is only where the climatic conditions are favorable that it can be profitably grown. In this respect the South leads other sections of the country, even those with their wide, almost free pasture ranges, because sheep thrive in the mild climate and there is a large extent of territory with natural pasturage the year round. This fact is beginning to attract attention and is thus referred to by the *Wool Record*, in commenting upon a statement made by the Secretary of Agriculture for the State of Georgia, that there was natural pasturage in that State for 5,000,000 of sheep:

"The soil, the water, the almost endless sunshine from season to season in these Georgian highlands, and above all things, the wonderful Bermuda grass, which supplies an unfailing food supply from January 1 to December 31 for wool-bearing animals, should make this region the home of perhaps the largest sheep-growing interests on the whole American continent. All the elements have here combined to invite the industry of wool culture, and a curtailment of the cotton crop, such as is now favored by the capitalized supporters of that staple, should, within a very short period, result in the stocking of these Georgia ranges with innumerable flocks of sheep."

What Mr. Nesbitt, and the *Wool Record* say of Georgia, is true to a greater or less extent of North Carolina, South Carolina, and some other Southern States, whose combined capacity for pasturing sheep exceeds that of the great sheep ranges of the West and Southwest, where, ntwithstanding the unfavorable climate, the industry has attained colossal proportions on account of the cheap pasturage. One of the principal obstacles in the way in the South is the predatory cur dog.

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One of things that Admiral Dewey had most to fear seems to be happening, if the dispatches sent to London papers in reference to the sickness among the men on his ships be true. A few days ago a couple of his officers had to be sent home on account of sickness, and now a Hong Kong dispatch to the London *Telegraph* tells us that smallpox and dysentery—two of the most dreaded diseases in that section—are rife among the crews of the ships. This may be exaggerated, but a very little of that is enough, situated as Admiral Dewey is, to be a very serious matter. At this season of the year it is intensely warm there, as it is in Cuba, and it is said that the sanitary conditions in Summer are really more to be dreaded than in Cuba, for the unaclamated are confronted by all the diseases prevalent in Cuba and some, of Eastern origin, which are not. This was one of the objections urged to sending large bodies of troops to these islands at this season, and yet reinforcements must be sent, for Admiral Dewey cannot remain there indefinitely without the power to move any further, with the possible danger of his men being swept off by disease, cooped up as they are in their ships, even if there were no danger of having to cope with that Cadiz squadron, which it is reported will be sent to attack him. With healthy crews we would have little fear that he would not be able to take care of himself, but no commander can fight ships with sick crews. As we see it the Philippines have become the most perplexing problem in this whole business.

Talking of invading Cuba, there are four or five regiments at Tampa who haven't received all their clothing, shooting things, &c., yet.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Spain's complaints as to the Cuban blockade have ceased. Uncle Sam took her at her word and put on the screws a little tighter. We live to please.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

—— We have been at war now thirty-six days, and have run up war bills amounting to over three hundred million dollars; yet the stay-at-home strategists hang about the clubs and the street corners and wildly gesticulate about Uncle Sam's dilatoriness. No unready nation was ever quicker at the front than have been the United States.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— So the North Carolina Democrats promptly settled the fusion question, and settled it in a way as right as right can be; that is, they respectfully but firmly declined to fuse, since fusion under existing circumstances in their political field means eventual confusion. We congratulate them heartily. They know now where they are "at."—*Richmond Dispatch, Dem.*

—— Complaints of poor food are coming from the volunteer camps—not from the volunteers, but from the visitors—in too great volume to be longer disregarded. Something should be done at once to improve the quality of the meat served to the soldier. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that the Government is paying enough money for the supplies to warrant serving good, wholesome and toothsome meat to the men, and if that kind is not being served, somebody is to blame for it. There must be no jobs, and peculation and fraudulent contracts in this war. The men must be treated decently and fed decently. The people and the press will not tolerate anything else.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in, and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store.

Regular size 50c and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Fayetteville *Observer:* Alex. Gilmore is again in Cumberland. Many persons have seen him and are positive in their statements. He must have escaped from the penitentiary.

—Kinston *Free Press:* Mr. Joe Singleton shot Elijah Dove, colored, near LaGrange, on Monday of last week. The colored man has since died of the wound. He was shot on Mr. John Fields, Jr.'s, plantation. Mr. Singleton claims that the man he shot was stealing in the turnip patch, Dove, who was killed, claimed that Singleton waylaid him.

—Roxboro *Courier:* Mr. Madison Walker, one of Person county's most highly respected citizens died at his home, near Woodsdale, last Monday, after a short illness.——Mrs. Mary Hester, is eighty-two years old, and has lived in Person county sixty-three years, and visited Roxboro for the first time last year.

—Danbury *Reporter:* Last Sunday, in a fight between James Collins and Bill Dot Mabe near the Patrick line in the northern section of the county (some say on the Virginia side), Mabe was fatally shot by Collins and died. Collins escaped. Both were desperate characters. Mabe has served one term in the penitentiary.

—Newton *Enterprise:* Mrs. P. A. Deal, of the eastern suburbs of Newton, died Monday. She had been sick several weeks of the new stomach disease that has been very prevalent in this county for several years.——Deputy Collector Albright, on order from the Collector, has seized the registered distillery of A. H. Cloninger, near Lowesville, and brought outfit and whisky to Newton. On Wednesday he seized a blockade still at Dolph Bandy's, near Ball's Creek.——While the little son of Mr. A. M. Harrell was setting potato slips Monday afternoon, he was struck on the leg by a flash of lightning. Two distinct cuts were made, which bled profusely. He fell against a negro woman who was working with him and was stunned for an instant.

TWINKLINGS.

—"Maud is so patriotic." "Is she?" "Yes; she's going to make a flag pillow and stuff it with gun cotton."—*Chicago Record.*

—Parental Joys: "Children are a great blessing." "Yes; we wouldn't have enjoyed this war at all if Jimmy hadn't known so much about geography."—*Chicago Record.*

—Postal Precaution: "Do you expect to hear often from your husband?" "Yes, he said he'd write; and I made him promise to give his letters to some other man to mail."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Not Built to Retreat: "Do you think you could stand the marching if you enlisted? You are pretty stout." "I could stand the marching all right; but I couldn't stand the running."—*Chicago Record.*

—Memories of the Metropolis: Backus Woods—"So you've got back from New York. How did you feel in such a big city?" Farmer Stumpley—"I felt for my pocketbook most o' th' time."—*Puck.*

—Ever Inch a Duchess: First Duke—"Why don't you travel incognito, as I do? It's far pleasanter." Second Duke—"Yes, but my wife always goes with me, and I married an American."—*Harlem Life.*

—Human Nature: "Yoh knows," said Miss Miami Brown as she took possession of her escort's razor, "dat yoh allus orter love yoh enemies." "Da's er fack," replied Mr. Pinckley, "but some how it's a heap easier ter love 'em aftuh I has 'em lick."—*Washington Star.*

WHAT IT COSTS TO SMOKE.

A Library Which Materialized From Tabooed Five Cent Cigars.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend. "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean," inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: When you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a 5 cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that! Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money, which, at 5 cents a day, amounted to $18.25 a year, or $109.50 in six years. I keep those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money, and if you'd done as I did you would by this time have saved many, many more dollars than I have and would have been better off in health and self respect besides."—Success.

The Alpine Good Night.

Among the lofty mountains and elevated valleys of Switzerland the Alpine horn has another use besides that of sounding the farfamed "Ranz des Vaches," or cow song, and this is of a very solemn and impressive nature.

When the sun has set in the valley and the snowy summits of the mountains gleam with golden light, the herdsman who dwells upon the highest habitable spot takes his horn and pronounces clearly and loudly through it, as through a speaking trumpet, "Praise the Lord God." As soon as the sound is heard by the neighboring herdsmen they issue from their huts, take their Alpine horns and repeat the same words.

This frequently lasts a quarter of an hour, and the call resounds from all the mountains and rocky cliffs around. When silence again reigns, the herdsmen kneel and pray with uncovered heads. Meantime it has become quite dark. "Good night!" at last calls the highest herdsman through his horn. The words resound from all the mountains, the horns of the herdsmen and the cliffs, and the mountaineers then retire to their dwellings.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Thrifty George Curzon.

The Hon. George Curzon, who married beautiful Miss Leiter, is decidedly canny. He recently rented a country mansion furnished, but without the family plate, and so was compelled to provide candlesticks for the house. He tried to exact from the landlord's agent a pledge that at the expiration of the lease he would take these candlesticks off his hands at two-thirds of what they cost. The agent demurred at first, but when he discovered that they were 15 in number, of japanned tin and cost 40 cents each, he solemnly agreed to pay $4 for the lot when Curzon leaves.

Men and medicine are judged by what they do. The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation. †

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Something About This World Famous Old English Church.

The architecture of Westminster abbey dates back to a remote period, but long before any part of the present "glorious pile" was in existence a Saxon church stood upon the same spot. Many years before the conquest the Saxon church was connected with a monastic body of the Benedictine order, which gave the name Western monastery, or Westminster, to its place of abode, to distinguish it from St. Paul's, in London, which was known as East Minster.

Considered architecturally, the first church here of which we have any authentic history was erected by Edward the Confessor and consecrated on Holy Innocents' day, 1065. The greater part of the abbey was built by Henry III in the style known as early English. The west front, with its grandly beautiful windows, belongs to the fifteenth century, as does also the completion of the nave and the aisles. The extreme length of Westminster abbey is 511 feet, the width across the transepts is 203 feet and the width across the aisles 79 feet; the height of the roof is 102 feet.

The fortunes of the abbey have followed and are closely interwoven with those of the nation, and many, therefore, are its historical associations. There the sovereigns of England have been crowned ever since the conquest. The coronation stone, brought from Scotland by Edward I, may still be seen under the coronation chair used by Richard II. This chair has ever since been occupied by English rulers during the coronation ceremonies.

Within the walls of the abbey the funerals of many crowned heads have taken place, and sovereigns and members of royal families have graves and tombs beneath its roof. Oliver Cromwell never wore a crown, but his remains were deposited for a time in a vault beneath Henry VII's chapel with pomp never surpassed by that of royalty.

The south transept is known to the world as the "poets' corner," because there, sleeping their last sleep, are Chaucer, Spenser, Ben Jonson, Cowley, Dryden, Beaumont, Addison and Tennyson and hear by are monuments to Shakespeare, Milton, Isaac Watts, Goldsmith and Johnson.

In the north transept are buried many renowned statesmen. There lie Pitt, Wilberforce, Fox, Peel, Canning and Palmerston. Many eminent divines, men of letters, generals, admirals and other persons known to fame are buried beneath the marble pavement or have monuments by its pillars or on its historic walls.—Philadelphia Times.

HOW TO ESCAPE COLDS.

Not by Coddling, but by Becoming Able to Endure Necessary Exposure.

It is not always sufficient to point out a danger. It is often of even greater importance to show how the danger may be averted. Most people properly recognize a cold as avoidable and think they are greatly to be commended for the prudence they exercise in protecting themselves, but if they did but know it they are really doing all they can to make themselves susceptible to colds by weakening their resisting powers.

A German professor once wrote a long treatise, with a learned title, on how to avoid catching cold. After tracing the history of colds from the earliest ages, studying their causes and symptoms and cataloguing the remedies which have been used by the most eminent physicians of all times he concluded with a short chapter on prevention.

His plan was to inure the back of the neck to drafts by having some one direct a current of air upon it from a bellows three times a day.

The writer had the correct idea, although its practical application was clumsy and he was a long time in reaching it. The best and only way to escape colds is to meet the causes that produce them and not to run from them.

Let the body be hardened by a cold sponge bath or even a cold plunge, followed by brisk rubbing with a "scratchy" towel, every morning. Let the clothing be adapted to the season, though always as light as possible, but keep the neck uncovered—no turned up coat collar, no muffler, no boa. Never let the temperature in the house rise above 70 degrees in the winter. Air every room systematically every day, no matter what the outdoor temperature may be. Always have fresh air in the bedroom. There is nothing poisonous in "night air," popular belief to the contrary notwithstanding.

In a word, don't be always afraid of catching cold, don't coddle, but meet cold and wet and changes of temperature like a man, or rather like a horse, and you will then run a better chance of being as strong as a horse.

Of course you must strengthen your armor where it is weak, but if you recognize in yourself a weak place, a "cold spot," don't cover it up with more clothes, but toughen it and toughen your entire body until it is one homogeneous resistant whole.—Youth's Companion.

WESTERN FARM LABORERS.

The Transient Workers Who Harvest the North Dakota Wheat Crops.

There is a season between May and the middle of July during which the army of "hands" who work on these North Dakota wheat farms wait for the crops to ripen. In fact, except the half score of men who are regularly employed upon each place, all the men who are engaged upon the big farms—in plowing season, at seeding time, during harvest and when the season for thrashing comes, the men who do the most important work—are transient laborers. Frequently they are birds of passage, whose faces are familiar to the foremen, but whose homes may be a thousand miles away. Men of this character are not "hoboes," yet now and then a tramp does "rest from his loved employ" and work with the "harvest hands." A majority of the laborers come from the south in harvest time. These men are regular harvesters, who begin with the early June harvest in Oklahoma, working northward until the season closes in the Red river country.

Men of this class never pay railroad fare. Thousands of them—perhaps 15 men for every 1,000 acres in wheat—ride into the bonanza district on the "blind baggage" on passenger trains. When they have leisure and a taste for scenery, they jolt placidly across the continent homeward bound in what the lingo of the cult calls "side door sleepers." Many of these workmen live in the larger towns in the middle west—in St. Louis, in Omaha, in St. Paul, in Chicago or in Milwaukee. And they bring home probably $1,000,000 in wages. They are steady, industrious men with no bad habits and small ambitions. On the best farms there is no drinking, and card playing is strictly prohibited. The foremen say that cards keep men out of bed at night, and they have not their best strength to work during the day. There are no amusements on the farm, and at 9 o'clock the fatigue usually drives the men to bed.—William Allen White in Scribner's.

Maternal Trials.

"Edie," cried the mother from the hall below, "what's all that noise up stairs? It's shocking."

"Oh, it's these two dolls of mine, mamma. I'm going to put them right to bed and see if we can't have a little peace."—Detroit Free Press.

The principal varieties of the opal are the precious (or noble), the girasol, the cachelong, the hyalite, the hydrophane, the asteria and a kind exhibiting dendritic markings, generally called the moss. When the colors are broken into small masses, it is sometimes called the harlequin.

NEWSPAPER REPORTERS.

A Defense of Their Fair Mindedness, Reliability and Integrity.

A very common error is prevalent that the work of reporters, given in newspapers, as a rule is not entitled to respect or credence. It is generally assumed that the reporter writes chiefly or wholly to make a sensation or in some way interest readers without regard to facts, while just the reverse is the truth in all reputable newspaper establishments.

It is safe to assume that the statements of reporters given in the leading reputable journals of the country are quite as truthful as are the general statements from the pulpit when the minister gets outside of strictly religious teachings, and very much more truthful than are the public expressions of most if not all of the leading professions. With very few exceptions the management of our leading daily newspapers enforce truthfulness and fairness as the supreme attributes for a newspaper writer, and yet it is common for all who are displeased with any reportorial statement to say that "it's a mere newspaper story."

It is true that there are a few conspicuous exceptions to the rule that governs the reputable newspapers of the country.

Not only are the managers of our leading newspapers entitled to great credit for the scrupulous care they inforce on their reporters and correspondents to present the truth with as exact fairness as is possible, but the public little know the ceaseless care that is exercised in every reputable newspaper office to prevent the publication of even the truth when it would be more harmful to publish than to suppress it. There is not a week, indeed hardly a day, that the newspapers of this city do not suppress the facts proper for public information which would make a most interesting story solely because it would bring a flood of sorrow to the innocent and helpless and cast an imperishable shadow upon their lives. With all the errors necessarily committed in a newspaper office by reason of the haste with which the articles must often be prepared, the public little know with what thorough integrity the newspapers, as a rule, protect the innocent even at the cost of suppressing legitimate and interesting information. The skeletons of hundreds of households are carefully guarded in the newspaper offices of the country, and generally without even the knowledge of the people who are thus protected.—Philadelphia Times.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body; your liver is out of order; have no appetite, no life or ambition; have a bad cold; in fact, are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys; tone up the whole system, and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Only 50c per bottle. †

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	7¼
Standard		@	7¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@		7¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@		7
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	6¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	18	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	53
Virginia Meal		@	53
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle	80	@	85
CANDLES— ℔ ℔			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE— ℔ ℔			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10@	@	12
COFFEE— ℔ ℔			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8½@	@	11
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ℔ dozen		@	11
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		@	5 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR— ℔ ℔			
Low grade		@	5 00
Choice		@	6 00
Straight		@	6 50
Fine Patents		@	7 00
GLUE— ℔ ℔	7½@		8¾
GRAIN— ℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	55
Car load, in bags—White		@	54
Oats, from store		@	40½
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES— ℔ ℔			
Green		@	5
Dry		@	19
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@		4
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	7½@		7¾
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	18 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	16 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	30
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	13	@	15
NAILS ℔ Keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 50
Rump		@	12 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	1 70
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	70
American		@	70
On 192 ℔ Sacks		@	80
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 50	@	2 25
Cypress Sawn	3 50	@	5 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾@		5¾
Standard A		@	5¼
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
Sap	5 00	@	6 00
6x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	5
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon-Northern	1 60	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 40	@	1 60
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed		@	15

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Rosin steady. Spirits turpentine quiet at 28½@29c.

CHARLESTON, May 31.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 26½c; no sales. Rosin firm; no sales; prices unchanged.

SAVANNAH, May 31.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½@27c; sales 1,383 casks; receipts 3,104 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,513 barrels; receipts 5,353 barrels; A, B, C $1 00, D $1 05, E $1 10, F $1 20, G $1 25, H $1 45, I $1 45, K $1 50, M $1 50, N 1 70, WG $1 75, W W $1 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 31.—To-day's cotton market was exceptionally destitute of feature or speculative interest. Opening steady with prices unchanged to 1 point higher the subsequent variations were confined to four points with the market finally full at a net loss of 1 to 2 points. Total sales futures 37,800 bales, representing about the smallest business of recently dull times.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Cotton dull; middling 6 9-16c.

Cotton futures closed dull; sales 37,800 bales: June 6.48c, July 6.47c, August 6.51c, September 6.35c, October 6.33c, November 6.33c, December 6.35c, January 6.37c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6 9-16c; middling gulf 6 13-16c; sales 1,550 bales.

Net receipts 450 bales; gross receipts 1,153 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,450 bales; exports to France 380 bales; exports to the Continent 2,213 bales; forwarded 153 bales; sales 1,550 bales; sales to spinners — bales; stock 147,597 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 10,238 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,240 bales; exports to France 950 bales; exports to the Continent 2,786 bales; stock 463,372 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 19,611 bales; exports to Great Britain 17,996 bales; exports to France 7,000 bales; exports to the Continent 16,091 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,860,925 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,304,049 bales; exports to France 794,998 bales; exports to the Continent 2,813,860 bales.

May 13.—Galveston, not received, net receipts — bales; Norfolk, firm at 6¼c, net receipts 1,144 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¾c, net receipts 3,197 bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, steady at 6¼c, net receipts 108 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 13-16c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, steady at 6c, net receipts 68 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 6 1-16c, net receipts 5,790 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5 15-16c, net receipts 324 bales; Memphis, steady at 6c, net receipts 669 bales; Augusta, firm at 6¼c, net receipts 78 bales; Charleston, nominal at —c, net receipts 800 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Flour quiet and weaker; Minnesota patents $6 50@7 00. Wheat—Spot weak; No. 2 red nominal; export grade No. 2 red 89¾c; options opened firmer on foreign buying but soon turned weak, especially for near months which under a collapse of the May deal broke very sharply; bearish weekly statistics and crop news also had an effect; late months, supported by covering and firm late cables closed ½@⅝c higher against 2¼c decline in May; No. 2 red May $1 15@1 18c; July $1 04¾@1 11⅛; closed $1 07; September 85⅞@87⅛c closed 86¼c. Corn—Spot firm; No. 2 39½c; options had a firm day on covering, ligh

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Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

IN THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.

The Duration of Life Varies According to Circumstances.

Among the long lived in the animal kingdom we may mention birds, fish and reptiles, although even in the lower animals the duration of life varies immensely, according to the species. Of fish, the carp are especially long lived.

Among birds, some of the parrot species are supposed to live over 100 years. The swan, the raven, the eagle, are also credited with great length of life.

In the mammalia, the elephant attains the greatest age. It grows for 25 to 30 years and is said to live from 100 to 150 years and even longer. We have no accurate means of ascertaining the whale's age. A lion is said to have lived 70 years in the Tower, but there is no evidence that he attains anything like that age in the natural state. Forty years is recorded by naturalists as the extreme age. The camel may attain the age of 50. It eats little and drinks less. The horse is comparatively a short lived animal, but it is a well known fact that when he does little work and passes the greater part of his days in pasture he may attain to about 40 years of life, but when a horse is hard worked and fed, moreover, upon beans, oats and other ossifying foods his days are much shorter.

In the vegetable kingdom the yew attains great age. Those at Fountains abbey are about 1,200 years old. Two orange trees at Rome, planted respectively by St. Dominic and Thomas Aquinas, are said to be from 500 to 600 years old, and there are records of tropical trees that, counting by their rings, are supposed to have attained the age of 800 to 1,000 years.—Nineteenth Century.

Mother's Friend Allays Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps and Nausea, and so prepares the system that the time of recovery is shortened and many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain

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THE COLOR ESCORT.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF ALL MILITARY OBSERVANCES.

Ceremony In Honor of the Stars and Stripes That Touches the Patriotic Chord. The Respect For the Flag Which Is Shown by Men, Women and Children.

There is nothing that more conduces to make a good, true and loyal soldier than to inculcate in him love and respect for the flag he has sworn to uphold and defend. To bring about this end, there are certain ceremonies in the army that are intended to impress the wearers of the uniform with the dignity of the flag. One of these ceremonies is called the "escort to the color," and it is the finest and most impressive of all military observances. Every regiment carries two flags—one national, the other the regimental, which carries the number and name of the regiment. These flags are kept at the residential quarters of the colonel or at his office, where they are zealously cared for. It is when the regiment parades, and these flags are to be brought to the troops, that the escort to the color is carried out.

When the regiment has formed line on the parade, the colonel details a company to bring the colors and escort them to their place in the line. The company marches in column of platoons, headed by the band, which does not play as the march down the front of the line is made. The two color sergeants, old and faithful soldiers appointed to these desired places by reason of long service and military bearing, march between the two platoons. Upon arriving in front of the building where the flags are kept line is formed, the band standing on the right of the escort.

The first lieutenant, with drawn sword, followed by the two color sergeants, who are followed in turn by a sergeant armed with a rifle, enters the building and receives the flags. When the color bearers appear, followed by the lieutenant and the sergeant, they halt at the entrance and form line, facing the escort. Arms are presented, and the field music (the trumpeters) sound a thrilling call named "To the color," during the sound of which all stand motionless, with arms at the present. After the sounding of the color has ended arms are brought to the order, and then column of platoons is reformed, the two color sergeants taking places between the two platoons, and thus guarded, the march is taken up, the band playing a spirited air.

Around the shady main avenue of the post marches the escort, each soldier erect and appearing as if he felt that the flags were intrusted to him alone instead of to the company of which he forms so small a part. How each man steps out to the strains of the march, probably Sousa's inspiring "Stars and Stripes Forever." Down past the officers' quarters, the porches of which are filled with the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the officers parading, goes the escort.

The respect for the flag is not confined to the wearers of the army blue, for as the escort passes each house these true and loyal women cease their talk and stand quietly till the flag has passed, when the interesting discussion or the latest news is resumed. Past a group of enlisted men not required to attend the parade marches the escort. Each man stands "attention," and removes his cap. A group of small boys at play is next passed. Every one, a true soldier's son, stands, cap in hand, till Old Glory has passed. I have seen this same small boy grow up, pass through the "Point" and command one of the platoons in the escort after graduation and maybe in the same company commanded by his father. This march around the post has at last brought the escort opposite the right of the line of paraded troops, when the colonel commands attention, and down the line passes the glittering guard.

On reaching a point in the front of the center of the paraded command the escort forms line facing the regiment, the two color sergeants marching to the front till 12 paces in front of the colonel and his staff. Arms are then presented to the flags by command of the colonel, and while the trumpeters again sound "to the color" the flags are allowed to fly to the breeze, the lances are lowered in acknowledgment of the "present," and now the moment is one to fill the soul of every lover of his country with a thrill that is indescribable. The silk and tasseled flags, caught by the rays of the sun, shine and glisten in front of the solid ranks of blue and gold uniforms massed across the deep green sward of the parade ground—a picture difficult for any pen to portray.

After the sounding of the color the two sergeants march to their places in the parade, and the escorting company, having faithfully carried out its sacred duty, now wheels into column of platoons and, headed by the band with inspiring music, proceeds on down the line and around in the rear of the regiment, whence, without music, it goes to its proper place in the line, and the formal dress parade is begun. After parade the color guard escorts the flags to the place where they are preserved.—Lieutenant B. W. Atkinson, U. S. A., in St. Nicholas.

OLD TIME MELODIES.

SONGS THE DARKIES USED TO SING IN THE OLD SLAVE DAYS.

Negroes of the Present Day Cut Them Into Scrappy Discords—"Massa Will" Visits Old Mose, and Together They Recall the Happy Old Times.

The old time plantation songs of the slavery days have about passed away, and the negroes now cut the original melodies into scrappy discords and minor notes. A negro had rather strike a minor note than to rub the waistband of his pants against a well filled table and eat. It seems that the peculiar tone holds a fascination for him which cannot be overcome. There is always something to interest you when you can hear a genuine old time plantation song as sung by the aged slave negroes, when heart and soul are united in the song.

I have spent many a pleasant hour listening to the quaint songs of an old gray headed negro on my grandfather's farm as he would rasp the screeching chords in accompaniment on his banjo. When he would sing, he would get a humming start with the chords, and begin with a long drawn out note, rear way back, pat his feet and shake his old gray head. He enjoyed singing, and I enjoyed listening. I would take him little pieces of colored paper and all the colored glass I could find to get him to sing for me and to repeat the farfamed verse of alliteration, "Did you ever see a possum in a papaw patch a-pickin up papaws and a-puttin 'em in his pocket to make a papaw pie for his papa?" This is the joy of his life, and it never grew old or tiresome to him to repeat it.

Mose was his name, and not long since I concluded to pay him a visit and to hear again the songs I had so enjoyed when a child. I found his cabin and he was at home, being unable to get about much. I shook hands with the honest old negro and sat down. The light which came into his face showed how welcome I was, and we had a long talk.

Finally I asked him to take the dusty banjo from the wall and give me a few strains of "Nigger Foot In Ashes" at a lively clip. He did as I asked, and the old time vigor came upon him again. After playing awhile I asked him to sing me the corn shucking song the "niggers" used to sing while they danced the "rabbit dance," after the corn was all husked and the white folks had gone to bed. He was in fine spirits, and, with his head way back on his chair and his feet extended to keep time with the banjo, he sang:

"Early one mornin on my massa's farm—
Cut dat pigeon wing, Lizy Jane!—
I heard dem chickens a-givin de alarm.
Shake yo' feet, Miss Lizy Jane!
Shake yo' feet, niggers; it'll soon be day.
Shoot along lively, Miss Lizy Jane!
Massa ketch us dancin, there'll —— to pay!
We got to dig taters and hoe dat corn.
Hit dat dubble shuffle, Lizy Jane!
You'd better be a-humpin, coz it soon be morn.
Shake dat balmoral, Lizy Jane!"

After Mose finished singing this song an eight inch grin played across his face from ear to ear, his eyes sparkled and the old negro was happy again as if the young folks had gone through their dancing while he sang. He said, "Massa Will, de best days ob de old nigger's life am done gone, but when I think ob de good old times we had befo' de wah dese bones ob mine gits young, and I want to git right up and hit de jig step ag'in like I use to do."

I told him I was something of a dancer myself, and that if he would cut down lively on the old "barnyard cackle" I would show him a few steps in jig dancing. This tickled the wrinkled faced coon, and he sang and played in earnest:

"Rooster in de chicken coop crowin fo' day,
Horses in do stable go nay, nay, nay,
Ducks in de yard go quack, quack, quack, quack,
And de goose goes filley-I-fee!

"Pigs in de pen keep a-squealin fo' slop,
Big dogs barkin like dey never will stop,
Guineas in de tree go pot-rack, pot-rack,
And de goose goes filley-I-fee!"

I stopped him because I was out of breath, and he laid back in his chair and laughed till his sides were aching. I pulled out a rabbit's foot and tossed it to him, and the effect was magical. He jumped "three feet on a rise and six feet on the stretch," and gave a whoop which was equal to a Comanche chief's. After his fright was over he told me, whatever I did, not to put any more of those hoodoos on him. I did not intend to frighten him, but wished to see if the superstition he had possessed in his young days had departed from him. I gave him a shining dollar for scaring him so, and he was himself again. We had had a fine time in the few hours I had staid with him, and I asked him to pick up his banjo again and play and sing the tune he used to call "Mr. Kimble." His bony fingers raked across the strings again, and he sang the quaint song I had enjoyed often when a child:

"You can't guess what we had fo' supper—
Cum a rop-strop-bottle, Mr. Kimble!—
Black eyed peas and bread and butter.
Cum a rop-strop-bottle, Mr. Kimble!

"Beefsteak, ham and mutton chop—
Cum a rop-strop-bottle, Mr. Kimble!—
Make a nigger's lips go flippity-flop.
Cum a rop-strop-bottle, Mr. Kimble!"

And after each verse he sang the chorus:

"Keemo, kimo, kilgo, kayro,
Fleero, fliro, flavoray!
Rop-strop eriwinkle, little yaller booger!
Cum a rop-strop-bottle, Mr. Kimble!"

Though age had left its telling mark on the person of Mose, his rich voice was as clear as a bell, and the minstrel of today cannot equal it for genuine melody. I was not anxious to leave him, but the day was far spent, and I had several miles to go, so I bade him goodby and left the faithful old servant with tears streaming down his husky face. He laid his rough hands on my head and blessed me, saying, "Massa Will, I'll soon be over dere in de land ob Canyan, but I'll remember dis visit to my dyin day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

How to Take Moonlight Photographs.

Moonlight effects in photographs have long been admired by the uninitiated and fully appreciated by both amateur and professional photographers for their beauty, and many plates, too, have been spoiled by snap shotters who have accepted moonlight as the real illuminator of these views and accordingly focused directly on this beautiful orb of night. Moonlights with the moon herself in evidence are really sun photographs—that is, pictures taken with a rapid exposure, the camera pointed toward the sun generally in the late afternoon or early morning and with clouds between the lens and the direct rays.

Many charming so called night pictures are taken by making two exposures, a short one in the rapidly diminishing afternoon sunlight, to get an impression of buildings and other dark objects and another longer one after dark to print in the gas and electric lights that line the long street or mark out the roads and winding pathways of a city park.—James B. Carrington in Scribner's.

Too Much Salt.

The New York Journal of Hygiene says that many people eat altogether too much salt. The result is that the skin and kidneys are excessively taxed to get rid of the salt, and both are injured by it. Few people have healthy skins, and it is believed that many cases of derangement of the kidneys are due to the salt habit.

SHE WON BEAUTIFULLY.

It Cost Him the Better Part of a Cigar to Learn Politeness.

They boarded an east bound Market street car at Forty-first street. It was after 1 o'clock in the morning, and he wanted to smoke, having probably just dined or supped at a ball which was being given in the neighborhood. She didn't want to smoke and she didn't want to be separated from him.

"Come on inside the car," she pleaded.

"No," he answered. "I am going to smoke. Go inside yourself, and when I have finished my cigar I will join you."

But this didn't suit her.

"If you stay out here to smoke," she retorted, "I'll stay right with you."

He looked at her a moment, and then evidently concluded that she was bluffing. Pulling out a big cigar, he lighted it, and, settling himself comfortably against the dashboard of the car, he began to pull away as if his life depended upon it. Nothing daunted, she took a place alongside of him and calmly folding her arms started up a lively conversation.

The spectacle was an odd one, and attracted the attention of every passenger in the car as well as of those who got on at various corners. He tried to urge her inside the car a number of times, but she refused to go. In this fashion the two rode across the bridge and half way to city hall before he weakened. The anticipated jeers of the people he knew would be on Market street in the center of the city were too much for him, and, throwing away the biggest end of his cigar, he sullenly said, "Well, if you won't go inside without me I suppose I'll have to trot along." Then he took a seat away up in the front end, and she settled herself beside him. Meanwhile the whole car smiled audibly.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NAMES OF PEARLS.

About Five Thousand Small Ones Can Be Bought For Nine Dollars.

Pearls are named according to their size. The very large are called paragon pearls; when the size of a cherry, cherry pearls; medium are called piece pearls; smallest, dust pearls. The oval and long are termed pear pearls, while badly formed specimens are known as baroques. The value of pearls varies, of course, with the quality and general colors, but the piece, seed and dust pearls always have a market price.

The cherry and paragon are sold on an entirely different basis. If many fine ones are on the market at a time, they may be had at reasonable rates. Some years they bring almost any price. The last two years especially, the dealers say, there has been a great scarcity of fine pearls, although there is no falling off in the supply of the small stuff.

When a pearl exceeds one carat in weight, it is sold separately. Under that weight they are sold in parcels and become less valuable as they become smaller. The smallest dust pearls collected average about 5,000 to the troy ounce and are rated at about $9 per ounce. If, on the contrary, one paragon weighing an ounce (or 150 carats) was on sale, it would bring any amount from $30,000 to $200,000, according to quality.—Philadelphia Times.

Dangerous.

Father—What are you doing, Emma?

Daughter—Oh, Arthur is coming tonight, and I'm cooking something for him.

Father—Emma, Emma, you'd better be careful. You'll keep on cooking for him till he breaks the engagement.—Meitere Welt.

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 2½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

sp 17 tf

ORDERS.

We Are Filling Orders for

Patent Flour,
Straight Flour,
Clear Flour,
Meal, White Corn,

FROM CARS AT R. R.

No delay in filling orders for anything in our line.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant.
my 4 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

"THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

Note the following Reduced Rates of Subscription:

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DELIVERED, BY CARRIERS, TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS AT 45 CENTS PER MONTH.

Address,

WM. H. BERNARD,
Editor and Proprietor,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th–9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th–19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA.

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th–19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent,
ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year......... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 year.............. 2.00
jan 1 tf

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 26tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Jackson Springs Water.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.

jan 1 tf

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds Wool at Once.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
my 14 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2:03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:20 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:30 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7:53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m. Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m. Charleston 6:38 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m., 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:19 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

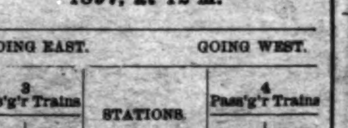
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro........	11 05	....
....	4 22	Kinston..........	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern..........	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City....	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S. A. L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 8, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:40 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 9:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:29 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. my 11 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington..................	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville................	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville.................	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction........	11 18 "
Leave Sanford......................	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax.......................	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro..................	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro...................	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale...................	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove..................	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall...................	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy....................	6 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy.....................	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall...................	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove..................	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale...................	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro..................	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro...................	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax.......................	12 43 "
Leave Sanford......................	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction........	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville................	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville.................	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington..................	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville................	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton......................	9 03 "
Leave Maxton.......................	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs..................	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills...................	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville................	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville.................	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills...................	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs..................	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton......................	6 09 "
Leave Maxton.......................	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville...............	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur......................	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax.......................	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro..................	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro...................	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale...................	11 07 "
Arrive Madison.....................	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison......................	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale...................	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro..................	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro...................	3 00 "
Leave Climax.......................	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur.....................	5 30 "

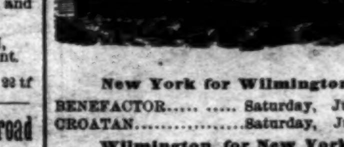
CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR...... ...... Saturday, June 4th
CROATAN................ Saturday, June 11th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN................ Saturday, June 4th
BENEFACTOR............ Saturday, June 11th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN................ Tuesday, May 13
BENEFACTOR............ Tuesday, June 7

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1

AMERICAN WARSHIPS

Sighted Off Mole St. Nicholas Monday Afternoon—Cannonading Heard at Cape Haytien.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 31, 11.20 A. M.—The Haytien dispatch gunboat Capois La Mort, which arrived here from Port-au-Prince at 6 o'clock this morning, having the Minister of Public Works on board, seems to have sighted five American warships while passing Mole St. Nicholas yesterday afternoon. The correspondent here of the Associated Press has just interviewed the officers of the Capois La Mort and learned that about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the gunboat was abreast of the Mole, columns of black smoke were espied on the horizon east by north from her bridges. The ships were about thirteen miles distant and their hulls could not be fairly made out, but, all appearances indicated that several vessels were of great tonnage. The fleet seemed to be making northward with all speed, past the eastern end of Cuba, and while the Capois La Mort were observing the vessels they were gradually lost to view behind the protruding outlines of Cape Maysi. It is hardly to be doubted that the ships sighted were American war vessels.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 31.—Persons who climbed Lookout Mountain at the entrance of Cape Haytien harbor this afternoon, declare that they heard cannonading, low but distinct, to the west and to the north beyond Tortuga Island.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who was at the signal station about the same time, also heard sounds resembling a cannonade. The wind was in the right direction to carry the detonations to him.

It seems certain that the fleet the Haytien gunboat saw passing Cape Maysi, going northward, found its opportunity of turning backward across the front of an opposing fleet.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Coast Signal Service in Operation from Maine to the Mexican Border—Established by the Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following notice to mariners was issued today:

"*Headquarters Coast Signal Service, Washington, D. C., May 31st, 1898.*—Notice is given that this service has now in operation a system of signal stations extending from West Quoddyhead, Maine, to the Mexican border, all connected by wire with the Navy Department. It also has the co-operation of the lighthouse service, life saving service and weather bureau. Vessels passing any of the stations of the above service, are requested to signal by international code any news they may have of sighting suspicious craft or fleets at sea. Any cautionary news, such as the knowledge of an enemy in these waters, will be communicated to passing vessels that come within signal distance. A list of the stations of this service will be furnished on application, but they are at all prominent points on the coast and may be known by the following distinguishing signal, hoisted on a ninety-foot signal mast, viz:

Quiet days—Six foot; drumshape.

Breezy days — International letter "P."

Night—Lanterns white, red, white in a vertical hoist.

Most of the prominent light houses, as well as the life saving stations, have telephonic connection with the coast signal stations, and are equipped with the international code flags and book.

All correspondence relating to this service should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Coast Signal Service, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

[Signed] JOHN R. BARTLETT, Superintendent.

A SLUMP IN WHEAT.

The Leiter Deal Closed—Price Dropped to $1.25 Per Bushel.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Leiter's famous wheat deal was formally closed to-day. The last moments were lively and Joseph Leiter to all appearances was master of the situation. As if to emphasize his command of the market, Leiter sent May wheat down from $1.75 to $1.25. This move was plainly for the purpose of evading the big receipts and to circumvent the "tailers" who wanted to "ring in" a lot of wheat on Leiter at fancy prices. Leiter fooled them by putting the price down. Nevertheless he had to take on board another 500,000 bushels today in addition to the pile of 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels which he still has on his hands. All attempts to place Leiter, so far as his profits and losses are concerned, at the culmination of this gigantic deal, are widely at variance. Some claim that he will pocket a profit of $4,000,000 while others insist with knowing glances that he will be fortunate if he comes out without a loss.

ANOTHER PRIZE CAPTURED.

A Spanish Barque with Coal from Rio Bound to Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

KEY WEST, FLA., May 31.—Another prize has been captured. She is the Spanish barque Maria Dolores of Bilbao. She was overhauled by one of the American cruisers six miles off Porto Rico. She was bound from Rio Janeiro to San Juan de Porto Rico with coal. Some cases, supposed to contain ammunition, were found under the coal.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played by the Clubs Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.

Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 7.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 9; Baltimore, 8.

New York—New York, 1; Cleveland, 3.

Boston—Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

Washington—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 5.

SPRING HUMORS, boils, pimples, sores and all eruptions are promptly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies the blood, eradicating every trace of scrofula.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness and all liver ills. Price 25c. †

AN EXPEDITION LANDED IN CUBA.

Four Hundred Men With 7,000 Rifles and Two Million Rounds of Ammunition.

MET WITH NO OPPOSITION.

Fifteen Hundred Armed Insurgents With a Band of Musicians Welcomed the New Comers With National Airs—No Spaniards Seen.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

KEY WEST, FLA., May 31.—Over four hundred men, with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, sailed for Cuba on the Plant line steamer Florida, on the night of May 21st. These men and the equipment constituted an expedition able to operate independently and to defend itself against any body of troops which might oppose it.

The expedition was under the command of Colonel Jose Lacret, formerly insurgent commander in Matanzas province. He assumed the direction of affairs immediately on the landing of the expedition. Until then General Joaquin Castillo was in control.

In the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Dorst, and Thomas Estrada Palma was represented by J. E. Cartaya who has been the landing agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya and Dorst will return to Key West.

General Julio Sanguilly, on the way to report to General Maximo Gomez, was also on the boat.

This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About three hundred of the men are Cubans; the others are Americans. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans, under Aurelian Ladd.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States Government and the commissary department had rations enough to last fifteen days after the landing. The pack train consisted of seventy-five mules and twenty-five horses. The expedition carried 7,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition for General Calixto Garcia.

The expedition is composed of hardy young fellows who looked fit for anything. It was convoyed by the cruiser Marblehead, the torpedo boat destroyer Eagle and other warships. Two younger brothers of the late General Nestor Aranguren are with the expedition.

The expedition was landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday morning, May 26th.

Expedition Landed.

When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for the landing, she sent scouts to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Generals Feria and Rojas, with some 1,500 armed insurgents. Consequently, far from there being any hostile demonstration upon the part of the Spaniards, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans who were in waiting for the party had a brass band, and welcomed the new comers with national airs.

The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun and carried on by the 432 men composing the expedition.

There was nothing in the nature of an interruption. The work was finished on Friday.

While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat with her guns for a fight, scouted about the vicinity, looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place. So easily was the dangerous mission accomplished, that while some members of the party were getting the supplies ashore, others were providing themselves with fruit, sugar and other products of the landing place, a large stock of which was brought back for Key West friends. Nevertheless, no precautionary measure was neglected, and the moment the work was concluded the Florida and the Oseceola slipped away, leaving the insurgents to convey their reinforcements into the interior, which, it is confidently expected, was done without any casualty.

The returning members of the Florida party brought with them several hundred private letters, which, it is understood, give a complete insight into the present conditions prevailing in the blockaded island.

The local Cuban colony is elated over the astonishing success of the expedition.

The Maria Dolores was captured about 6 o'clock on the morning of May 21. A prize crew was put on board and the vessel was sent to Charleston. The report of the capture was brought by a cruiser which arrived here to-day.

FITZHUGH LEE.

Arrival of the General and Staff at Jacksonville—Greeted with an Ovation. Met Gen. Miles and Party.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 31.—General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in this city from Tampa early this evening, and his welcome amounted to an ovation. Hundreds crowded the station as his train rolled in, and cheer upon cheer greeted him as he stepped from Mr. Plant's private car, which had been placed at his disposal. A committee of prominent citizens met him and he was escorted to the Seminole Club, where he was entertained for an hour by his old friends here. No formal demonstration was attempted, as he had expressed his strong aversion to such a welcome. He was driven later to the Windsor Hotel, which will be his headquarters in this city. He was accompanied by four members of his staff, Captain R. E. L. Michie, assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Colonel Curtis Guild, Jr., inspector general; Lieutenant L. M. Maus, chief surgeon, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver E. Wood, chief of commissary. The aides of the personal staff, Lieutenant Algernon Sartoris, Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and Carlos Carbonell, are expected to arrive from Washington to-morrow.

Later in the evening, accompanied by several members of his staff and other military officers at present located here, General Lee went to the terminal station and paid their respects to General Miles and his party during their stay in the city en route to Tampa. The two generals enjoyed half an hour's conversation in General Miles' private car, but nothing was given out for publication.

General Miles was shown the latest dispatches regarding war news by an Associated Press correspondent, and expressed gratification at what was shown him.

TROOPS FOR THE CUBAN INVASION.

An Important Military Movement to be Directed Against Santiago.

MAY ATTACK PORTO RICO.

One or Both of These Plans Now Being Carried Into Execution—The War from This Time on to be Prosecuted with Vigor.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—When the cabinet meeting adjourned to-day it was announced that the matters under discussion were not of vital importance, nor was there any of interest that could be given to the public. The best information obtainable from other sources, however, strongly indicates that the important military movement now in progress will be directed against Santiago and in co-operation with the fleet under Commodore Schley, and the allied insurgent forces. Our forces are expected to speedily capture the city of Santiago and the fleet or destroy both. It is also intimated from high sources that the land expedition now embarking at Key West may be divided, and one division sent to co-operate with Admiral Sampson against Porto Rico.

Military Movement.

It is believed that the government has a sufficient number of regulars and seasoned volunteers to carry out both of these plans to a successful issue. Troops in sufficient numbers and capacity already have been secured and it is the opinion of high officials that one or both of these plans are now being carried into execution. General Miles, who left here last night to take command of the military forces, is known to have the entire confidence of the President, who, in the course, of to-day's cabinet meeting, said in effect that he had the utmost confidence in General Miles' ability as a soldier, and fully expected that he would prove entirely worthy of his trust. Members of the administration are agreed that the war from from this time on will be prosecuted at all points with the utmost vigor.

The President has begun to prepare to help the families of the insurgents and the reconcentrados, who still drag out a miserable existence in the interior. The commissary general of the army has prepared an estimate of $5,000,000 for the purchase of sufficient supplies to feed 150,000 reconcentrados for six months.

For the time being it is felt that the real field of action is removed from Washington and is centered with the troops, now advancing under orders from here, and with our ships. The time of preparation has gone by, and it remains only for the preparations to be carried into actual effect.

There will continue to be much routine detail in the maintenance of the large military and naval force, but this is now in well established channels. The more vital feature of the campaign itself has been fully matured. To a certain extent the military and naval operations will be directed from Washington, and yet with General Miles in the South and Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley in Cuban waters they will have most to do with the time and circumstances of attack. The commanders, military and naval, have been given wide latitude, as the authorities here fully appreciate that battles cannot be fought in advance on paper.

Neutrality Declarations.

The consular reports, issued to day, contain some additional declarations of neutrality, this time from Brazil, Japan, British Guiana, St. Lucia and Gibraltar. It is noticeable that both Brazil and Japan go out of the way of the usual formal preamble to express regret at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain. Bermuda modifies her original proclamation of April 23d, so as to make the rule relative to supplying provisions, subsistence and coal to belligerent ships conform closely to the very severe British rules on that subject. The Japanese proclamation is rather remarkable from the great exactness with which it prescribes the rules that are to govern Japanese subjects in their dealings with the belligerent ships. The proclmation evidentlay was prepared with great care and may serve as a model for the guidance of diplomats of all nations.

New Battleships.

The board of naval bureau chiefs is trying to hasten the work of construction of the battleships authorized by the present naval appropriation bill. The Illinois type, upon which the new vessels are to be constructed, will occupy three years in construction. After a conference to day the bureau chiefs, presumably with knowledge of the constructive ability of the American shipyards capable of undertaking this work, resolved to reduce the time allowed for building the new ships to a maximum of thirty-two months.

The Navy Department bought another yacht to-day—the Inquirer—at New York for use in the auxiliary fleet, by which term the mosquito fleet will be designated in accordance with the terms of the recently enacted act on the subject.

HAWAIIAN DISCUSSION.

The Question of Annexation Debated in Secret Session of the Senate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate remained in secret legislative session for three hours to day. The entire time was given to a rather free discussion of the Hawaiian question, based on a motion declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the question of annexation should not be discussed in open session. At the conclusion of the debate, the Senate voted viva voce not to pursue the subject further except behind closed doors.

Senator Lodge did not press the subject of his speech after the public was excluded, but other Senators declared themselves in favor of prompt action, the speeches of Messrs. Chandler and Morgan being the most pronounced in this direction.

Other speeches favorable to annexation were made by Senators Stewart and Elkins, and Senator Allison, acting chairman of the finance committee, intimated a willingness to take up the Hawaiian question after the passage of the war revenue bill.

Senators Pettigrew and White were antagonistic to annexation and Senator Hale announced himself favorable to final adjournment after the passage of the war revenue bill and necessary appropriation bills.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

ENGAGEMENT AT SANTIAGO.

Heavy Bombardment of the Forts and Harbor by American Ships.

NEWS FROM SPANISH SOURCE

Sampson's Fleet Said to Have Been Engaged in the Affair—Advantage With Americans—Report Discredited in Washington.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 31, 5.15 P. M.—Advices just received from Havana say that since 2 o'clock this afternoon, the American fleet at Santiago de Cuba has been cannonading the batteries of Morro Castle, Lazcapa and Punta Gorda. At the same time, it is added, the American ships have been engaged with the Spanish warships. The firing was extremely heavy. At 3.45 P. M., the cannonading became less heavy against the fortifications but was more accentuated in the locality where the fleets were engaged.

Morro Castle is at the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, Laecapa, also shown on the maps as Laepapa Castle, is a short distance inside the harbor entrance, and Punta Gorda is situated on a point well inside the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, showing that the American fleet has entered the harbor, according to the Havana advices via Cape Haytien, and has engaged the Spanish fleet in those waters.

CAPE HAYTIEN, HAYTI, May 31, 5.15 P. M.—Dispatches from Havana say a heavy engagement is taking place at Santiago de Cuba.

The Havana advices indicate that the American fleet has forced the entrance of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and has engaged the Spanish fleet.

6.40 P. M.—At this hour the Santiago cable is still working from Santiago.

Private messages intimate that there has been a severe fight between the American fleet and the outer fortifications and the Spanish fleet. The fight lasted the greater part of the afternoon. The advantage appears to have been with the Americans.

According to the latest advices the combat is still in progress.

Another Account.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAYTI, May 31.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon an American squadron composed of fourteen warships, of which the cruiser New York displayed the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a number of torpedo boats, began a bombardment with heavy guns of the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The American fire was directed principally against the forts and the harbor. The forts of Morro Castle, La Zocapa and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was very persistent and cannot have failed to be destructive. It lasted until 3.45 P. M. The town, which is situated near the inner end of the harbor, escaped damage.

At 3.45 P. M., the cannonade diminished. About 3 o'clock cannon discharges were heard at a distance (presumably at sea) continuing for some time, when the firing ceased completely.

The Spanish authorities maintain strict silence as to the number of victims, who were apparently numerous.

According to advices from a Spanish source, fourteen American warships and two torpedo boats were engaged in the combat at Santiago.

A very careful fire was directed against the batteries of Morro Castle until 3.45 P. M., when discharges of cannon began to be heard at sea, off the port. These discharges continued until 4 o'clock and then entirely ceased.

From the Spanish account it is impossible to judge as to the exact merits of the encounter.

The News in London.

LONDON, June 1.—The news of the fighting at Santiago de Cuba has revived the dwindling interest in the war. It is suggested that the Americans may be bombarding the forts in order to cover the laying of mines or the sinking of hulks to block the channel.

Credence is given to the report that Admiral Cervera tried to run the blockade before the arrival of General Shafter's expedition. It is not believed that Commodore Schley would venture to imitate Dewey's feat at Manila.

Everything so far as Spain is concerned, is now held to depend on Admiral Camara's movements and unless, as is unlikely, he is able to display masterly skill, it is evident that the bold strategy of the Spaniards will only result in the destruction of their fleet in detail.

A second reserve squadron could not be prepared for months as the vessels recently mentioned by the Madrid press are all in a backward state at Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, except the Numancia, the Vittoria and the Dona Maria de Molina, which could be ready in a few weeks.

Fleet Off Jamaica.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Tuesday, says:

"A large American squadron, supposed to be Rear Admiral Sampson's, was seen to-day off Port Antonio, on the north coast of Jamaica, twenty-five miles northwest of Morant Point, the eastern extremity of the island, steaming northward."

Discredited in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Naval officials absolutely discredit the news from Cape Haytien to the effect that Commodore Schley forced the entrance to Santiago bay and engaged the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

The latest official advices received from Commodore Schley were contained in a cablegram which came late this afternoon, and in that the Commodore gives no indications of an intention to try to enter the harbor of Santiago. While the contents of the dispatch were not made public, the bulletin issued upon it by the Navy Department indicated that Commodore Schley is still endeavoring to determine just what Spanish vessels are in the harbor. The bulletin follows:

"Commodore Schley's fleet has sighted another vessel of the Vizcaya class in Santiago harbor."

The naval officers declare that Commodore Schley would not endeavor to force his way into the harbor in view of the great difficulties of navigation, which would have to be surmounted in the effort.

News received at Key West from off Santiago de Cuba, says the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul has cut the cable off that port.

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SENATE AND HOUSE.

No Material Progress Made with the War Revenue Measure—Appropriations for Harbor Defence.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Another day has been passed by the Senate in fruitless discussion of the war revenue measure.

Not the slightest material progress was made at to-day's session toward disposing of the bill. Speeches were made by Mr. Mason, Republican Illinois; Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, and Senator Elkins, Republican, West Virginia.

Senator Mason strongly advocated an amendment to the bill placing a tax upon wheatflour, adulterated either with clay or with corn flour, and presented a long statement by the national association of American millers in support of his contention.

Senator Lodge had intended to defend his action in offering the Hawaiian annexation resolution as an amendment to the pending bill, but refrained, because, he said, a secret session would be demanded if that discussion were started.

In the open session that followed, Senator Elkins discussed the general features of the pending bill, opposing the corporation tax, the tax on bank deposits and the issue of greenbacks, and strongly advocating the issue of bonds.

Soon after the opening of the session, Senator Sullivan was sworn in as a Senator from Mississippi to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Walthall. The Senate went into executive session at 5.30 P. M. and afterward adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House was in session one hour and thirty five minutes to-day. A number of private bills were passed, and the House in Committee of the Whole considered a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to keep open during June and July this year such life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as he might deem advisable.

After some desultory discussion the bill was amended to carry $70,000 instead of $125,000, and passed.

The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day a recommendation for funds for harbor defence and other work in carrying on the war, aggregating many millions of dollars. Among other items was a significant but brief one, recommending an appropriation of $150,000 for torpedo defence of Manila harbor, Philippine islands.

AN ATLANTA FAILURE.

Receiver Appointed for the Moody and Brewster Company—Liabilities Large—Assets $100,000.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, GA., May 31.—Judge Lumpkin at 10 o'clock to-night appointed Henry Wellhouse temporary receiver for the Moody and Brewster Company. The firm failed during the day for $190,000, and mortgages amounting to $105,432 were filed in the clerk's office against the company. As a result of the failure of Moody and Brewster, Smiley and Company, 153 Decatur street, also failed, for $7,500.

Gary S. Brewster, the junior member of the firm, has left Atlanta, leaving nothing behind but a note to his partner, Mr. John T. Moody, saying on account of great losses he will remain out of town for a short while.

The assets of the company are estimated at about $100,000, while the liabilities will reach $160,000, according to the statement of Mr. Moody. It is said on reliable authority, however, that the concern owes money to the amount of $350,000.

The failure was caused by speculation in cotton, wheat, stocks and bonds. Mr. Brewster, in the note he left Mr. Moody, stated that he lost $52,000 in Atlanta and $20,000 in New York. Mr. Moody said to-day that the firm alone has lost $60,000 in speculation in cotton and wheat.

The firm had been in business but three months and while engaged in the wholesale drygoods business operated under the firm names of Moody and Brewster, Southern Pacific Guano Company, Moody Loan and Banking Company and F. A. Smiley and Company. Mr. Smiley who has also failed is a brother in law of Mr. Moody.

The failure is the largest that has ever occurred in Atlanta. The assets are hardly one-third what the liabilities are said to be and the creditors include people in all parts of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

The bill for a receiver, which has been filed, makes many allegations, and an amendment will be filed to-morrow which is said to be of a sensational character.

The senior partner said to-night: "I do not believe that Mr. Brewster is far away. He left, in my opinion, solely because he could not bear to face what he knew was coming. He left here Saturday night, although I knew nothing of the condition of affairs until Monday morning."

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Highly Encouraging Reports Received from General Calixto Garcia's Army.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, May 31, 2.30 P. M.—Couriers from Cuba to-day brought highly encouraging reports from Gen. Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has ten thousand men, better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manati. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holquin and Manzanillo, and Gen. Garcia still holds his headquarters at Bayamo.

Gen. Mario Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holquin, province of Santiago de Cuba, Gen Lugue, of the Spanish army, having thrown ten thousand men into the city and strongly fortified the neighboring hills.

Thomas Collazo, Juan Miguel Portuondo and Captain Cardenas left Barnes in a small boat recently for Nassau, bearing dispaches from Gen. Garcia to the United States authorities

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

North Carolina Fertilizer Tax Law Sustained.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Patapsco Guano Company vs. the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina. The case involved the validity of the North Carolina law providing for the inspection of fertilizers, and sought to enjoin the collection of the charge for such inspection. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Fuller, and sustained the law, affirming the opinion of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

ADVICES FROM BARCELONA.

People Heartily Sick of the War—Spanish Warships Preparing for Sea. Additional Defences.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 1.—Mail advices from Barcelona to the *Daily Chronicle* say:

"Alongside the iron-clad Numancia, orders to hurry the preparations on which have just been received, lies the Covadonga, of the Compania Trans-Atlantica line. Her foremasts and two funnels have been painted black and she is ready to go to Cadiz for her armament. The Isla de Panay, which is unloading, will be the next prepared; and after, her will come the Jova Serra. As additional defences at Barcelona, the Spaniards are hastily erecting six large guns, dated 1881, which have just been mounted at Barcelonita. Three hundred engineers are constructing new batteries at Badalont, just under Montjuich fortress, in a corner unobservable from the harbor. Platforms for three enormous guns are being erected with all speed. The guns will cover the harbor mouth, with a range of 200 yards.

"All Barcelona is heartily sick of the war. The people regard it as merely a continuation of the Cuban war, which has paralyzed business for three years.

"Recently the government called upon the manufacturers of Barcelona voluntarily to contribute 12,000 pounds sterling ($60,000) for the defence of the town. They replied that they had already paid most of the expenses of the government and of the defence of Spain, adding: 'If the Yankee Admiral comes here, we shall invite him to dinner.'"

SPAIN'S RESERVE SQUADRON

Now Undergoing Speed and Gun Trial at Cadiz.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing Sunday by way of Bayonne, says: "The reserve squadron now undergoing speed trial and gun trial outside of Cadiz is composed of the battleship Pelayo, with 821 men; the armored cruiser Emperador Carlor V, with 471 men; the cruiser Alphonso XIII, with 361 men; the auxiliary cruisers Patriota and Rapido, each with 175 men, and four torpedo boat destroyers, each with 120 men. When these vessels are ready to start Admiral Camara hopes to take with them seven trans-Atlantic steamers, now preparing at Cadiz. They are armed with Krupp guns and carry 250 men each. They will serve at the same time as carriers of coal and war stores for the squadron, which will also carry a strong force of marines and provisions for six months."

PHILIPPINES EXPEDITION.

Will Include a Large Force of Regulars—Rushing Work on Transports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The next expedition to the Philippine will probably include a large number of regulars. It is stated that General Merritt will carry out his ideas in this regard, by selecting all the regular forces of this department for the advance of the expedition.

The expedition will include sixty engineers under Captain Longfitt's command. This corps will mine the harbor at Manila. A large amount of cable and 480 submarine mines will be shipped in charge of Captain Longfitt.

General Merritt is having the work of preparing the next fleet of transports rushed. It is believed that these will be ready to receive the troops by the end of this week.

WARM WIRELETS.

General Greeley, chief signal officer, has been informed of the arrival at Tampa of a balloon designed for use in the present war.

Major General Butler, United States volunteers, will be assigned to the command of the First division of the Second Army Corps, now in camp near Falls Church, Va.

A dispatch to the London *Standard* from Kingston says the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard sailed ostensibly for Key West but, when several miles out, she turned and headed for the east of the island

Fifty-three cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, composing the first class, which has not yet graduated, have arrived at Key West on the City of Key West and will be distributed among the various ships of the fleet.

London owners of a ship loading at Manila have received a cable dispatch, dated May 24th, saying Rear Admiral Dewey ordered the vessel to leave the port, from which it is conjectured that the American commander contemplated some action.

Governor Stephens, of Missouri, yesterday telegraphed Hon. William J. Bryan, offering him the coloneley of a Missouri regiment. Mr. Bryan declined the honor on the ground that he felt it his duty to serve with the Nebraska boys.

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40 inch Victoria Lawn, special, 10c yard.
40 inch Imperial Long Cloth $1.35 a piece.
35c Ladies' Lisle Thread Vests 25c each.
40c Ladies' Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs 25c each.
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Army and Navy Belts 25, 35 and 50c each.
Ladies' Black and Tan drop-stitch Hose 25c.
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Ladies' Linen Collars (10 styles) 10c each.
White Pique 12½c per yard to 40c a yard.
Children's Nazareth Waists 19, 25 and 50c.

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The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

The Strongest Strictly Savings Bank in North Carolina.

All deposits made on or before Wednesday, June 1st, begin to draw interest on that date at rate of 4 per cent. per annum. my 26 tf

Statement of Atlantic National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business May 5th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$534,092 29	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		57 27	Surplus	$60,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	18,597 06	78,597 06
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$173,132 12		Total Deposits		622,033 04
Cash on hand	104,318 42	277,450 54			
Total		$861,630 10	Total		$816,630 10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	May 5, '96.	May 5, '97.	May 5, '98.
Total Deposits	$545,000	$556,000	$662,000
Surplus and Net Profits	57,600	68,700	78,500
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. my 13 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

A Good Milch Cow for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. my 31 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 20c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 213 Market street. my 25 tf

Where Are You Buying your Strawberries? Where do you get your Sweet Potatoes and your Tomatoes? Remember I keep everything in country produce fresh and fine. Be sure to call on L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. my 20 tf

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. ap 14 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

We Bought a Very Large Stock of

PIANOS

Before the Advance.

War always advances prices.

We offer our immense stock of Pianos at reduced rates. Take advantage of the situation and buy now. We offer a bargain on a fine

"Sohmer Piano,"

only used six weeks, the parties having moved from the city.

New Pianos From $175 Upwards.

Cabinet Organs

in great variety at lowest prices.

E. VAN LAER,

402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

my 13 tf tu th sa

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 289.

Yours, for some of your business,

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 28 tf

Don't Go It Blind

And Send Your Prescriptions to Any Druggist. When it Comes to

Filling Prescriptions

Remember any old thing will NOT do.

Inquire if the man who fills your prescriptions is a Registered Pharmacist. Then ask yourself if he is careful, conscientious and painstaking. When you have settled all this, you will send your prescriptions to

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Y. M. C. A. Building.

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Bagging and Ties.

1,000 Rolls Bagging.
1,200 Bundles Ties.
500 Barrels Flour.
1,100 Bags Flour.
100 Bags Rice.
25 Barrels Rice.
50 Boxes Electric Soda.
50 Boxes Pope's Soda.
100 Boxes A. & H. Soda.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer,

my 20 tf Wilmington, N. C.

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings.

Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 7 tf

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address

THE MORNING STAR,

my 28 tf Wilmington, N. C.